

THE TOURNAMENT IS DRAWING TO A CLOSE

On August 6 the Olympic flame will go out in the Lenin Central Stadium in Moscow signalling the end of the 19th Summer Tournament of Soviet Nations. This most popular and massive event has already produced scores of world and national records, brought to the fore new talent and provided an excellent opportunity for Soviet and foreign coaches, experts and members of international sport federations and the Olympic

movement to share the experience. Much interest was focused on the Days of Union republics at the Tournament during which sports leaders, coaches and athletes spoke of their republic's sport gains and answered questions by Soviet and foreign newsmen. Over a thousand medals—330 gold, 340 silver and 351 bronze—have been awarded, with six days of the Tournament still to go.

WEIGHTLIFTING: A NEW NAME—ALEXANDER KURLOVICH

Weightlifters again proved their reputation for being the toughest athletes at the Tournament of Soviet Nations in Moscow, by setting nine new world records and nearly 20 national, including four for the USSR. Even though there were 18 countries at the tournament, the hosts dominated throughout, setting all the world records and winning all ten divisions. Hardly anyone expected twice world champion, Anatoly Piskarenko, who was practically uninvited during the last two years, would be robbed of all his world records in just one night. Even setting a new world

record of 460 kg he has still failed to come out on top, as the comparatively unknown, Alexander Kurlovich, 22, stole the show. He equalled the sum but was three kilos lighter than his opponent. Piskarenko's snatch and jerk world records were respectively improved by the up-and-coming Viktor Moshibil, 23 (205.5 kg) and 22-year-old Sergei Didyk (261 kg). With a height of 182 cm and weighing 124 kg, Kurlovich took up the sport ten years ago. He lives in the Byelorussian town of Grodno where he finished university with a physics teacher diploma.

TOPS AGAIN

The Kazakhstan vs Moscow game on the Dynamo Stadium Olympic pitch, clinched the women's field hockey title at the Tournament of Soviet Nations and generated the most excitement. Kazakhstan defeated their title with a 2-1 win. The Russian Federation beat Kazakhstan 2-1 in extra time to come third.

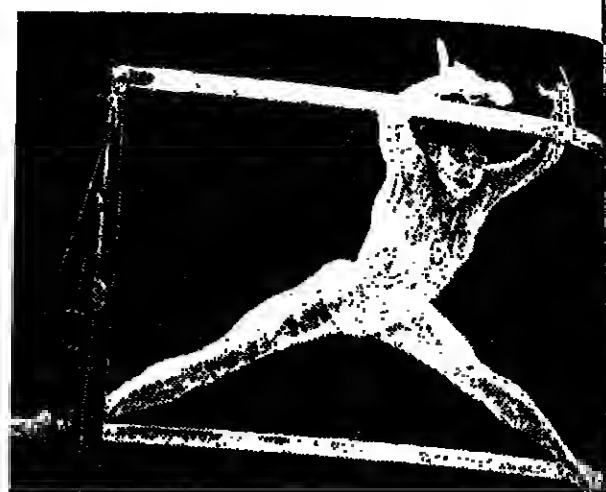
The men's event became a Tournament sport four years ago and it immediately boosted the sport's popularity in the Union republics. The Tournament also provided excellent preparation for hopefuls of the national team for the European championship, which kicks off on August 18 in Amsterdam.

FOUR FROM VLADIMIR

As with previous Tournament of Soviet Nations, the Russian Federation won the women's gymnastics tournament. Significantly, many of its members came from the Vladimir gymnastics school, which already had launched such outstanding talents as Nikolai Andrianov and Yuri Korolyov. The former is now head coach of the national juniors side, while the latter heads a budding and promising team.

The four Vladimir gymnasts, Yuri Korolyov, Vladimir Artyo-

mov, Sergei Barasov and Andriy Popov, were joined by Rodion Gabitov from Chelyabinsk and Volgograd Alexander Pogorelov to gain a total of 567.80 points. There was the only team to have scored less than nine points to one out of 36 ratings. The Russian Federation team led by world cup holder and "Moscow News" prize winner Natalya Yurchenko from Kostov also won the women's team title.



"Champion in action" is the title our photographer Andrei Kozlov gave to his Tournament photo: Byelorussian weightlifter Alexander Kurlovich, 22, equalled the sum but was three kilos lighter than his opponent. Piskarenko's snatch and jerk world records were respectively improved by the up-and-coming Viktor Moshibil, 23 (205.5 kg) and 22-year-old Sergei Didyk (261 kg). With a height of 182 cm and weighing 124 kg, Kurlovich took up the sport ten years ago. He lives in the Byelorussian town of Grodno where he finished university with a physics teacher diploma.



TWICE TOURNAMENT CHAMPIONS

The 1979 Tournament of Soviet Nations winner, Semion Khachatryan from Kirovakan (under 57 kg division) and Israel Akopkhyan from Yerevan (under 67 kg) did a repeat performance in the ring of the

Moscow Olimpiyaki Sports Complex. The 1980 Olympic silver medalist Viktor Demyanenko from Alma-Ata (under 60 kg), European titlist Valery Laplev from Chelchoksky (under 71 kg) and European junior

champion Erik Khachatryan from Kirovakan (under 63 kg) took their first Tournament title. The other winner of Olympic champion, Sergei Didyk (under 48 kg) and top world title holder from Novosibirsk (under 52 kg).

RECORD OF ALL TIME

The Krylatovs Olympic Cycling Track has again proved its reputation for being the world's fastest. After the 4 km individual pursuit world record, of 4 min 33.887 sec, set by 20-year-old Viktor Kopylov, from Kostov, it was the Leningraders who ascended on the final day of the Tournament of Soviet Nations cycling programme.

The quartet of Olympic champions Alexander Kraenov and Viktor Manakov and able Nikolai Kuznetsov and Oleg Klenov won the 4 km team pursuit final in the world's all-time best of 3 min 14.44 sec. Apparently Leningrad will

form the core of a pursuit team for the world cycling championships, to take place in late August, in Switzerland.

Twice world champion Sergei Kopylov, from Tula, will be the undisputed Soviet leader in the sprint at the championships. He comfortably won his sprint Tournament gold award showing fine speed and was also undefeated in the 1,000 m time trials.

Much excitement was generated by a new and most captivating Olympic event—the 50 km individual time trial. The winner of a 20-strong field was 21-year-old Leningrader Igor Gerasimov, who also won a national title last year.

Winning race for Piskarenko

The latest stage of the championship in Piskarenko's racing held in Britain at Silverstone, course did not bring surprises. Again, he won with a greater advantage, with a time of 1 min 14.44 sec, setting a new world record.

The winner 20-year-old Piskarenko, from Tula, won the 50 km individual time trial with an average speed of 224.04 km. Second place went to 21-year-old Leningrader Nikolai Kuznetsov, who won the 50 km individual time trial with a time of 1 min 14.44 sec.

WHO EMPOWERED THEM TO DICTATE TO OTHER NATIONS?

The Soviet Union condemns imperialist interference in developments in Chad which puts peace and world security in jeopardy, a TASS statement emphasizes.

It is pointed out that the United States, France and several Western and other nations are trying directly or by proxy to restore their domination over the African peoples; to restrict their sovereignty and strip them of the right to independent decision-making.

To justify their interference in Africa they are cooking up charges, specifically against Libya, which has long been the target of unceasing imperialist attack. Now direct military pressure is being brought to bear against the latter country.

Who authorized the United States and like-minded nations to trample on the sovereignty of independent states to interfere in internal developments taking place thousands of kilometers away from America and to dictate their neocolonialist "norms of conduct" to other countries? Such hegemonistic actions by the forces of imperialism, it is pointed out in the statement, are in flagrant contradiction to the founding principles of the UN Charter and other international documents and acts which have American and French signatures affixed to them.



THE MEMORY OF HIROSHIMA

The annual Peace March, attended by members of mass anti-war organizations, which set out on May 7 from Hiroshima has now reached the Japanese capital. On their way the marchers organized rallies and exhibitions of photos, reminding people of the barbaric American nuclear bombardments of two Japanese cities. A peace rally was also held at Hiroshima park. In the picture: anti-war activists collect signatures to Hiroshima to on appeal to the government demanding that nuclear weapons be barred from Japanese islands. Photo Japan Press-TASS

SOVIET UN ASSOCIATION DECLARATION

The Soviet UN Association has issued a declaration in connection with the 20th anniversary of the Moscow Treaty on Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, Outer Space and Underwater. The Association draws attention to the fact that at the 37th UN General Assembly session the Soviet Union introduced for consideration the basic principles for a treaty on a general and complete ban on nuclear weapons tests. The USSR urged that resolute and vigorous action

be taken in order to overcome the deadlock over this issue, and that an international treaty be elaborated and concluded forthwith in order to create propitious conditions for the drawing up of such a treaty. The USSR suggested that a minimum be imposed on all nuclear explosions for the period of the negotiations. This same purpose is also served by the Soviet proposals on freezing all nuclear weapons.

Expressing the opinion, held by wide circles of the Soviet

public, the Association considers that the new Soviet proposal makes it possible to lift the nuclear weapons test ban issue out of the difficult situation in which it now finds itself through the lead of the USA, which as far back as 1980 broke off the tripartite Soviet-American British negotiations on the subject, blocked life discussion at the Geneva Disarmament Committee and continues to carry out underground tests of nuclear weapons with the purpose of whipping up the arms race.

BIKE FOR PEACE-88 ARRIVES IN NEW YORK

The international group of peace cyclists who left Moscow on July 8, have already arrived in New York by air after crossing the Soviet Union and Scandinavia. The group, which is headed by the Soviet cyclist, Nikolai Kuznetsov, will be in New York for the 88th anniversary of the Russian Revolution. The cyclists will be in New York for the 88th anniversary of the Russian Revolution. The cyclists will be in New York for the 88th anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

POLITBUREAU WEEKLY MEETING

At its regular weekly meeting the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee discussed and approved the results of the talks between Yuri Andropov, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and La Dien, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam. It was noted with satisfaction that all-round fraternal relations between the two parties and peoples are making good headway on the basis of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the two countries.

The meeting heard a report by a Soviet Party and government delegation led by Mikhail Solomentsev, Politbureau Alternate Member, which attended the 30th anniversary of the assault of the Moncada barracks cellars in Cuba. The delegation's work was approved and the Politbureau expressed the newsworthy solidarity of the CPSU and the Soviet state with the efforts of Communists and of the all working people of Cuba to build socialism.

Also approved were the talks between the Soviet leaders and Rajiv Gandhi, General Secretary of the Indian National Congress party, who was in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the USSR Parliamentary Group. It was stressed that Soviet-Indian relations were constantly developing in the spirit of the principles formulated in the Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation concluded between the two nations. Some other international and domestic issues were likewise considered.

MOSCOW-DELHI: COOPERATION IN CITY BUILDING

A delegation from the Delhi municipal corporation, led by Mayor Mahinder Singh Saathi, has completed its visit to the Soviet Union.

In Moscow and Leningrad the delegation studied the activities of the Soviets of People's Deputies as well as the structure and running of municipal facilities. They saw architectural and historical monuments and visited a number of enterprises where they showed an interest in the organization of production and conditions on the shop floor.

It was a great pleasure for us to visit your great country, said the Mayor of Delhi on leaving. We have seen the new world born out of the Great October Socialist Revolution. They say in India that those who have not visited the Soviet Union cannot imagine what its happy life of a free man is.

The Indian people want deep friendship with the Soviet people. Only by relying on friendship with such a nation can the people of my country continue to set about building a new life.

Friendship between our capitals acts as an important factor in strengthening interstate links. We are happy and proud that this visit has enabled us to give a deeper dimension to the good relations already existing between the city authorities of Delhi and Moscow.

We attribute tremendous importance to the protocol which has been signed with the Moscow City Soviet leaders in the course of our talks. It provides for further development of cooperation in such important spheres as town planning, architecture, city-building and urban transportation.

Our visit has been a success, said Mayor Mahinder Singh Saathi in conclusion. In the Soviet Union profound understanding and respect is shown towards the people of India.

Our friendship and cooperation will continue to develop on the basis of mutual understanding and respect within the framework of intergovernmental agreements.



Soviet architects show Moscow to the Indian delegation (Delhi Mayor Mahinder Singh Saathi is second from left). Photo by Aleks Sorokin

DAY OF PROTEST IN CHILE

Buenos Aires, In Chile they are getting ready for the fourth Jornada de Protesta Nacional on August 11.

A press conference was held by Diego Portales, general secretary of the National Development Project, which unites a number of political parties and public figures of various persuasions, that the people of that country will mark the National Day of Protest demanding the resignation of Pinochet, the head of the dictatorial regime. The National Day of Protest has been supported by about one hundred trade unions. The leaders of 35 federations and other unions called upon the working people to form a united front and to condemn resolutely the hunger policy and repression.

FACTS AND EVENTS

① The US House of Representatives has declared January 15, the anniversary of the birth of the outstanding fighter for civil rights, Martin Luther King, a national holiday by a 334-90 vote.

② The Andean people nations (Bolivia, Venezuela, Colombia, Peru and Ecuador) have signed a document in Quito forming the Andean tribunal, the supreme legal body of this regional group.

③ The Olympic flame is now on its way from Greece to the Japanese town of Nagasaki. We are sending the flame of Olympia to Nagasaki as a symbol of peace and the brotherhood of men, stressed Asaoa Papahewa who will fly a wreath to the victims of the American nuclear bomb in that city.

Special info

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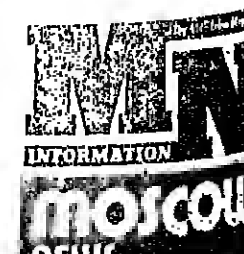
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WORLD PEACE COUNCIL APPEALS

Melakali. The World Peace Council (WPC) has appealed to all peace forces to double their efforts in the struggle against the aggressive designs of the US administration. The WPC declaration expresses deep concern with US intentions of holding

large-scale war games between the Eastern Mediterranean and the Horn of Africa and the Persian Gulf this month. The Council has urged a wide spread campaign to dismantle the foreign military bases in the region.

ZAMORA AND STONE MEET IN COLOMBIA

Bogota. A meeting has taken place in the Colombian capital between Ruben Zamora, representative of the Revolutionary Democratic Front of El Salvador, and President Reagan's special envoy in Central America Richard Stone. The meeting is due to take place in the efforts of the Contadora group of nations—Venezuela, Colombia, Mexico and Panama—to ease tensions in Central America.

According to Prensa Latina, Ruben flatly rejected as unacceptable the position of the United States which would like to take part in talks on settling the conflict in El Salvador as a "mediator". The United States is one of the warring parties and therefore the talks are possible only once this fact has been recognized, Zamora charged.



As soon as we have negotiated our military programme, we start negotiating peace. Drawing by Vasvolod Arsenyov

CATEGORICAL DENIAL FROM AFGHANISTAN MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Kabul. A spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has categorically denied the accusations made by Pakistani official circles that the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA) armed forces violated the air and land space of Pakistan. In the spokesman's statement released by the Bakhtar News Agency it is emphasized that the DRA armed forces have never violated the air space of Pakistan or intruded into Pakistani territory. Such accusations are the part of the ruling Pakistani circles are absolutely false and groundless.

The Pakistani Government, the DRA Ministry of Foreign Affairs

spokesman goes on, makes use of such allegations in order to conceal its armed intervention into the affairs of Democratic Afghanistan. It is a well-known fact that the Pakistani Government, by arming and training Afghan counter-revolutionaries and by infiltrating gangsters into Afghanistan for subversive activity against the Afghan people, shamelessly interfere in our internal affairs. Pakistani territory is being turned into a base for aggression against Revolutionary Afghanistan, and is being made use of as a long-term basis for international imperialism, said the spokesman.

As soon as we have negotiated our military programme, we start negotiating peace. Drawing by Vasvolod Arsenyov

SOVIET INITIATIVES WELCOMED BY UN MAGAZINE

New York. The peaceful initiatives of the Soviet Union aimed at curbing the nuclear arms race and adopting concrete steps in the field of disarmament determine to a large extent efforts by the international community for a healthier world situation and to avert the danger of war. This is the conclusion of the UN quarterly "Disarmament", whose second issue has

been published in New York. Accumulating nuclear weapons and improving them is the main threat to mankind, says the magazine. Hence there is a need for more active efforts almost of halting the nuclear arms race and their gradual escalation. In this context, the magazine, numerous peace initiatives proposed by the USSR, have acquired particularly great importance.

A NEW GOVERNMENT FOR ITALY

Rome. The new, 44th post-war government has been sworn in in Italy. It is led by Bettino Craxi, political secretary of the Partito Socialista Italiano. The coalition government includes five political parties: Christian Democrats, Social Democrats, Republicans and Liberals. A Socialist heads the cabinet for the first time in Italian history.

The new government's programme does not differ greatly from the previous ones. It provides, in part, for a policy of "strict savings" and lower inflation rates which is now an annual average of 16 per cent. Concerning foreign policy, the Craxi government remains pro-Atlantic, favouring the deployment of the new American medium-range nuclear missiles in the country.

FACTS AND EVENTS

● The entire Bolivian cabinet of ministers has resigned to enable President Siles Betancur to make a government reshuffle.

● Intimidating the Arab people of Palestine, dispersing their forces, breaking their will to resist—these are the main tasks which Israel and its accomplices have set themselves under the direction of the UN administration. This is the content of the appeal to the Palestinian population in the occupied territories, which Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive, the Palestine Liberation Organization, published in Tunis.

● We should once again voice our disapproval of the plans for deployment of American cruise missiles in Britain, and for equipping nuclear submarines with Trident nuclear missile systems, says the UN resolution on long-range policy issues which is to be submitted for consideration to the British Trade Union Congress by the Transport and General Workers Union, the largest trade union in Britain.

● Islamabad is set on developing its own nuclear weapons, claimed Indian Defence Minister R. Vohra. He said a parliamentary session that India is building works to enrich uranium and recycle nuclear fuel, which would enable Islamabad to explode a nuclear device.

NATO WAR GAMES

Brussels. Over 250 thousand men and officers from the armed forces of NATO member countries will take part in the Autumn Forge 83 NATO war games, as of September 2, This has been reported in Brussels, Belgium, by a spokesman for the headquarters of the supreme commander of the joint NATO armed forces in Europe.

This major military deployment, which is held annually, consists of a series of manoeuvres covering virtually the whole of Western Europe, from the North Cape, in the north of Norway, to the Mediterranean Sea. The games include simulating major operations of American troops from the USA, to Western Europe.

REPELLING INFORMATION AGGRESSION

Nairobi. "An information aggression" by racist South Africa and its allies against the "frontline" states is part of the Pretoria regime strategy aimed at military and economic destabilization of the independent countries in the African south. This is stated in the joint communiqué which has been published here by the conference of ministers for information of Angola, Botswana, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, and Tanzania which ended in the Zimbabwe town of Kadoma. Taking part were also representatives of Nigeria, the African National Congress of South Africa, and the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO).

The Western press has turned South Africa into the main information centre of the region, says the document. Many Western news agencies, newspapers, radio and TV companies, who have accredited their correspondents there, purposefully distort the policy and life of the African countries. They advertise Pretoria's biased view of the situation in South Africa. The conference has decided that South Africa-based foreign journalists will be given permission to report from the "frontline" states. Western journalists evicted from a "frontline" state will automatically be deprived of the right to work in any other one.

FACTS AND EVENTS

● The first contingent of British army servicemen are on their way to the Falklands to join the 4,000-strong British garrison there.

● Police in Peru have arrested five Colombian smugglers and confiscated two light planes carrying cocaine worth \$50,000 US dollars, Reuters reports. The contrabandists were apprehended at a secret air field in the jungle.

● The Pentagon has formally notified US Congress of its plans to sell Saudi Arabia 500 modernized M-60 tanks, with laser-guided shells and night-vision equipment worth \$16,000,000 dollars.

PEOPLE

It has been announced in Munich that C. Dornier, a major West German military industrial concern, and co-owner of the Dornier aviation concern, has decided to sell his shares in the latter company to the country's leading missile and aviation company, Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm.

An Egyptian appeals court has cleared of all charges Ismail Badat, brother of the late Egyptian president, and his three sons who were arrested on charges of corruption and fraud and given a one-year jail sentence. The decision to confiscate their property remains in force.

SPY PLANES OVER SWEDEN

Stockholm. American and British planes make regular reconnaissance flights over Swedish territory, the Swedish "Norrbottenstidningen" paper reports. At least once a month a British and an American plane fly from a British base, enter Swedish air space. During one such flight, the paper continues, a British long-



PEACE COUNCIL SET UP IN JAPAN

Tokyo. The struggle against imperialism and the growing nuclear threat is a supremely important task facing scientists and intellectuals in the area, as well as all democratically minded members of the public in Japan. This was declared by the members of a newly created council for elaborating the concept of peace. They include prominent scientists and writers who are worried by the Nakasone cabinet's dangerous arms race policy.

The setting up of the council is additional proof of the grow-

ing public anxiety left over the offensive undertaken by the reaction and over the increasingly dangerous character of the Tokyo-Washington military alliance. A lawyers' symposium held here recently, for example, demanded that the government should immediately dismantle the Pentagon bases on Japanese soil. The address adopted at the symposium pointed to the need for stronger unity of the entire movement, and for strengthening solidarity with peace supporters in other countries.

NEW OIL POD

Caracas. A conference of ministers of the energy and oil industries from Mexico, Ecuador, Venezuela, Trinidad and Tobago has ended in Puerto La Cruz, Venezuela. It has resulted in an agreement which may provide the basis for creating in Latin America an alliance of countries similar to OPEC.

It was decided at the conference that joint action should be taken to fight transnational oil corporations which have been indulging in plunder, violence and dictat at the expense of the oil-producing Latin American countries. The parties spoke of the need in the immediate future to effect a change in the existing situation whereby 80 per cent of the total volume of oil exported by the "four" is sold outside Latin America, while the countries in the region are forced to buy their oil mainly from other parts of the world, suffering unwarrented currency losses in the process.

Science and Technology

'ORGANIC' BRICKS

Professor James Ulmann, of Purdue University, Indiana, USA, has developed a technology for making high-quality bricks in which as much as 30 per cent of the shale, clay and water are substituted by processed drainage sediments. These bricks are cheaper to produce since the organic substances they contain are burnt during baking in the oven, thus reducing the time and temperatures needed for baking. The organic bricks absorb water better and they improve cohesion when they are used with mortar.

AN ELECTRONIC POLICEMAN

Traffic police in Hong Kong have decided to solve the traffic jam problem in the city centre's busy streets once and for all. They have bought 3.5 million pounds (sterling) worth of electronic equipment from Britain. Private cars will be equipped with special number plates carrying devices which automatically send signals to sensors installed under the pavement of central streets and busy thoroughfares. The computer will present any driver entering "restricted traffic areas" with a monthly bill.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

U.S. MISSILES AND EUROPEAN SECURITY

What kind of military and political consequences will follow from the deployment of the new American missiles in Western Europe?

Answering this question, the SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA observer, G. Dadyants, writes: In the first place it is necessary to realize that it is not quantitative categories that we are dealing with—i.e., the addition of several hundred missiles to the NATO nuclear potential now existing in Europe. What we are witnessing is an attempt by the NATO bloc to achieve a radical, qualitative alteration in the strategic situation in Europe to the detriment of the vital interests of the USSR and its allies. The USSR can only reply in like vein to such military-political provocation.

Instead of concentrating their efforts on psychological and propaganda preparations for the deployment of the missiles, writes Dadyants, the West European governments should rather direct their efforts towards getting the Reagan administration to change its provocative and obstructive tactics of the Geneva talks.

PRISONERS OF SELF-DECEIT

Analyzing the new concept of "strategic defence" invented in the USA by the advocates of nuclear war and explained in the US "Progressive" magazine, O. Tsaryov writes in PRAVDA:

The authors of the "strategic defence" concept display their cold blooded hatred for the human race by spelling out the scenario for a nuclear war against the Soviet Union step by step in a systematic manner. The scenario provides for a first strike against USSR territory.

The Pentagon's military preparations fit surprisingly well into the scenario. The first strike weapons—the MX, Trident-2 and Pershing-2 missiles—are already being deployed or are to be deployed over the next few years. It is planned to allocate 5.7 billion dollars for the development of military technology in 1984-85. Special emphasis is now being put in the USA on civil defence, primarily on the redeployment of industry. What does all this amount to? Preparing available means for implementing the "strategic defence" concept? Or is the military thought being made to fit the available means? Both are dangerous for peace.

ISRAEL'S MILITARY-POLITICAL MANOEUVRE

Israeli propaganda is now trying to persuade the politically inexperienced that the Tel Aviv leaders have not decided in favour of partial "withdrawal" of their occupation troops from Lebanon, says V. Vinogradov writing in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA. Why then in this case has the "new" been greeted with anxiety and depreciation in Lebanon and in the entire Arab world in reality this is no withdrawal, but a redeployment of the aggressor's troops, a move aimed to perpetuate the occupation of the southern Lebanese districts under the pretext of a "partial withdrawal of troops".

A number of moments are noteworthy. Firstly, the occupation troops are not only remaining, but are also fortifying their positions in the Bekaa Valley and in the vicinity of the Baruk Mountain, near Syria's western border.

Secondly, the aggressor is withdrawing its troops from the Chouf Mountain area where they are suffering considerable losses from strikes inflicted by the patriots, and putting them into South Lebanon which, in the opinion of the patriots, is quieter.

1933-1983

Study the past if you want to foresee the future... These words of advice from Confucius are very appropriate, writes observer Vitya Mayevoy, in IZVESTIA. Let us look back at what happened in the world fifty years ago, in 1933. The Past of our Britain, France, Italy and Germany, Hitler has just come to power. Approving hands are outstretched to him from the Western capitals. Meanwhile the first measures started in Germany and the first bonfires of books were set alight.

So this is what happened in 1933, but are these events not being repeated today?

In 1933, faced by the Nazi predator that was spreading its wings, the American President Franklin Delano Roosevelt came to the conclusion that diplomatic relations needed to be established with the Soviet Union. The past 50 years make an instructive record of our relations for all who are preoccupied with the fate of peace in the nuclear age. We were able to cooperate, were able to win common victories, were able to jointly build a foundation for peace. Things that were possible in the comparatively recent past are possible in the future too—possible and essential.

IN ANTICIPATION...

Lawyers from Bern are keeping an eye on the rescue team which Napoleon's fleet which sank off the coast of Egypt in 1798. Apparently, during Napoleon's Egyptian campaign, the Bern treasury was on board the ship "Wilhelm Tell". The French conqueror took it away with him. Later, not "treating" the Bern treasury to the Paris treasury, he loaded it on board the "Wilhelm Tell" which was bound for Egypt with the rest of the fleet. During the battle against the British in Aboukh, the "Wilhelm Tell" shared the fate of the "Orion" which the French

are now struggling to raise. If the operation continues the "Wilhelm Tell" will be next. According to popular belief in Bern, the Swiss authorities will have the right to ask for the treasure to be returned. During the recent visit of the French President Francois Mitterrand to Switzerland, the Alpine village of Bourg-Saint-Pierre received part of Napoleon's debt—14,000 dollars. It took them 183 years of trying.

How many years of court hearing will it take to win back the Bern treasury, Swiss newspapers are wondering.

OF INTEREST

Names to suit all tastes

Until recently Dolgan parents had to choose a name for their newborn baby from a golden list of names, including the names of Christian saints and his: Boris, Gerasim, compiled 150 years ago. A few days ago, writes "The International Herald Tribune", the government abolished the list, which means that Dolgan children are now free to choose any name they like for their children.

VIEWPOINT

Nikolai ZABORIN

MOVE TO PARTITION LEBANON

Paradoxically enough, Tel Aviv, which has captured two-thirds of Lebanon, is now going to voluntarily state down its occupation of the country. This follows from an Israeli government decision to move some Israeli troops from the mountainous areas in Lebanon further south within the next three to five months.

The area to be ceded is not very big—approximately 450 square kilometres, only one-tenth of the territory now occupied by Israel, while co-occupation with Syria continues in the Bekaa Valley. Tel Aviv, however, has hastened to make this move to signal its readiness to ultimately pull out all its troops—on definite terms. After 15 hours of talks in Washington with Israeli ministers Moshe Arans and Yitzhak Shazar, the American leaders took an identical stand claiming that this redeployment of forces is the first phase in the Israeli troop withdrawal from Lebanon.

Such claims, however, are subject to serious doubt. There is evidence to prove, moreover, that, in resorting to this "partial withdrawal", Israel is bent on gaining for itself a series of significant advantages. To begin with, the patriots have dealt the Israeli considerable damage in the past few months, killing some

200 and injuring a still greater number of Israeli troops, while Israel is losing increasing amounts of military hardware. The new positions mounted along the Awar River are better protected, and Tel Aviv hopes they will help its occupation forces to build up a stronger defence against the patriots' strikes while at the same time helping to mitigate domestic criticism of the Begin government.

To top that off, the redeployment helps bolster the isolation and toughen the occupation of southern Lebanon, and makes it possible to colonise the area. True, prime minister Begin never tires of claiming that Israel does not want any of the Lebanese land, but the facts are against him. According to the London-based "Times", the Israeli command is planning to set up several rows of barbed-wire fortifications as well as mine fields and familiar Israeli buffer zone. Another indication of Tel Aviv's expansionist ambitions is the escalating activity in the south of Israeli troops. Hadad, once a Lebanese army major. The territory under the control of his military formations—all in Israeli pay and using Israeli weapons—has increased from 800 to 1,300 square kilometres over the past year. The Israeli military administration

and the Lebanese collaborationists are trying hard to make it clear to the local population that the Israeli plan to remain in the south for at least another five years, urging them to "recognize" that fact and to start playing ball.

Significantly, there is nothing surprising about the current developments in the area. Already at the beginning of this century the Zionist leaders contemplated including this area, with its plentiful water and land resources, within the confines of the then recently conceived Israeli state. These plans were given increasing substance in the 50s as is evidenced, in part, by the diaries of Moshe Sharett, who was Israeli prime minister in 1953-55. The planned expansionist policy to take place because, as the author points out, the "time was not yet propitious". One detail, however, is worth noting: Sharett stated that in his opinion in order to help the Israeli position of Lebanon, Israeli and civil agitation should be encouraged there. How then can we believe the Israeli leaders who allege they are promoting "reconciliation" in Lebanon, while their entire strategy for getting themselves entrenched in the country is geared towards inciting communal and religious strife? Lebanon faces the very real

threat of being turned for ever into an Israeli economic appendage.

Who else stands to gain from the Israeli redeployment? The members of the "multinational force" in Lebanon of course—the USA and its NATO partners—with the stage being set for contingents from these countries to fill the void left by the Israelis. This is fully in line with the American aim of boosting its influence in Lebanon. Their present level of the "multinational force", standing at 4,800 troops, will consequently be increased by another one or two thousand, i.e., NATO's new stronghold in the centre of the region will become still stronger.

These considerations as well as the wish to strengthen relations with Tel Aviv and to carry favour with the pro-Israel lobby in the United States in the run-up to the forthcoming presidential elections, presumably played a decisive role in causing Washington to give its all-out support to the Israeli strategy of the American-Israeli talks.

The convergence of views between the two countries is also evident from the well-orchestrated campaign against Syria. By deliberately mixing up cause and effect, Washington and Tel Aviv are bent on getting the world to believe that the Israeli occupation is being dragged out due to the fault of Damascus which rejected the Lebanese-Israeli "peace accord". So no more is heard about "pressure against Israel" and the two partners are beginning to vociferously blackmail Syria to provide better camouflage for their own expansionist ambitions in the region and in order to further complicate the already complex situation there. The USA, NATO and Israel are successfully rapping the fruits of indecisiveness in the Middle East.

Round the Soviet Union

A NATURE MUSEUM WHICH HAS JUST OPENED IN ULAN UDE, CAPITAL OF BURYATIA, GIVES A GOOD IDEA OF THE FLORA AND FAUNA OF THE TRANS-BAIKAL REGION. The exhibits on view are indicative of the inimitable beauty of the area. Environmental protection and the preservation of natural wealth are two other themes illustrated by the collections to which scientists in Ulan Ude and other Siberian research centres have contributed.

ST BRIGITTA'S MONASTERY, A VALUABLE MONUMENT OF MEDIEVAL ARCHITECTURE IN ESTONIA, HAS BEEN RESTORED. It lies in a picturesque spot outside Tallinn, the capital of that Baltic republic. Settlements of early Ests, the forebears of the modern Estonians, are also to be found in the vicinity of the capital, which has been made into a protected area.

THE FIRST MULTISTORY, ED BUILDINGS BLENDED WELL INTO THE SCAPES OF GEORGIA'S ANCIENT CAPITAL MTSKHETA. Mtskheta is a town-museum, which is why the architects, designers and artists working on plans for new residential boroughs, made a careful study of the ancient monuments. A wide-ranging programme for the development of old towns is afoot in Georgia, with appropriate master plans having been approved for Kakheti, Imereti, Guria and Zeghidi.

THE COUNTRY'S FIRST DEPARTMENT, "ROBOTS AND ROBOT-BASED SYSTEMS" HAS OPENED AT THE BYELORUSSIAN POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE. It will train, annually, 300 engineers.

COLD AIR HELPS HEAT BUILDINGS

Engineers in Khar'kov (Ukraine) have designed a heating unit with two air distributors, to heat large industrial shops. One device in the lower area of the shop pumps in a powerful jet of hot air, while the other one, fixed at a certain height, supplies cold air. Because the cold air is heavier, it holds the warm air down thereby preventing its diffusion. The invention has cut heating costs in these buildings by almost 25 per cent.

A number of Ukrainian and Russian factories are now attempting to mass produce these efficient units.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

FUEL FROM SIBERIA

This year half of the country's fuel will be produced in Siberia — over six billion tonnes in equivalent fuel units. According to the 1983 plan Siberia will produce 61 per cent of national oil and gas condensate, 51 per cent of national oil and gas condensate, 51 per cent of national oil and gas condensate, 51 per cent of national oil and gas condensate.

The implementation of national programmes for the development of Siberian natural resources. First and foremost we should mention the construction of the West Siberian oil and gas complex, this country's largest regional programme. This new oil base was created over a very short period in formerly undeveloped marshes to the north of the Tyumen and Omsk regions. The annual oil production growth rate for 1981-83 will amount to about 20 million tonnes. Such achievements represent giant efforts on the part of our society. Hundreds of thousands of people moved in the new areas. Large towns were built. A railway connecting Tyumen to Tobolsk, Surgut and Nizhnevartovsk was constructed as well as hundreds of kilometres of motorway. And the Surgut thermal power station, power transmission lines, as well as large industrial bases and ports, were built.

ILYUSHIN BLUEPRINT FOR THE FUTURE

The wide-bodied IL-86 has made its maiden flight over the Atlantic Ocean from Moscow to Havana. The IL-86, which has proved itself to be an exceptionally reliable craft, is now acquiring new routes. Generally speaking, each new plane put out by the design bureau represents a new stage in the development of national civil aviation. What does the future hold in store? The Ilyushin designers are hard at work designing a plane combining the capacity, speed and comfort of wide-bodied craft with a much longer flight distance.

MOTOR TUNNEL UNDER CANAL

Traffic has recently begun to pass through a new transport tunnel in Leningrad built under the Morskoi Kanal, writes SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA. A link between the city and the mainland. Why was this tunnel necessary and why did Lenin-grad watch so closely over its construction? The Morskoi Kanal is a small bit-of-land virtually cut off from the rest of the city, lying in that part of the Neva delta where the transport facilities are sketched. A ferryboat used to be the only way the island's inhabitants could get to the mainland. The Morskoi Kanal has been an obstacle for many years. A bridge would have interfered with shipping, while a metro tunnel would be too narrow for cars. So a was eventually decided to build a three-lane road and pedestrian sidewalks.

BEAVERS REMOVED FROM RED DATA BOOK

For the first time in many years the beaver population in Eastern Europe has grown to such an extent that they have ceased to be considered a near-extinct species and have been removed from the Red Data Book, writes IZVESTIYA. Beaver settlements are particularly numerous along river banks in South Belonia. The beaver's favourite food of one kind, namely, led to their complete annihilation. According to old records, the beaver became extinct in 1777. The last animal being killed in 1910. A new era in beaver history started in 1927 when the first settlers were brought to the river. In 1937, the first beaver was killed in the river. In 1937, the first beaver was killed in the river. In 1937, the first beaver was killed in the river.

PORT TUGS: NEW MODELS

The "Antur" Model 1 tugboat has been launched in the Chukotka region, the Vladimirov Region, the Far East. This tugboat is a new series of tugboats from previous models. It is a 100-ton tugboat with a 100-hp engine. It is a 100-ton tugboat with a 100-hp engine. It is a 100-ton tugboat with a 100-hp engine.

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Road surface for saline lands

The production of a concrete for laying roads on saline lands has been developed by the Institute of Road Building and Road Construction. The concrete is made of a special mixture of sand, gravel and cement. It is a 100-ton concrete with a 100-hp engine. It is a 100-ton concrete with a 100-hp engine. It is a 100-ton concrete with a 100-hp engine.

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SHIELD FOR THE KARAKUM CANAL

Even the mightiest silt streams will be no danger to the 1,100 km Karakum Canal which stretches alongside the Kaspian Sea. In the Central Asian republic of Turkmenia, Davaa, a public road-diverting canal and bridges are also being built. A new anti-silt stream complex has recently been commissioned near the town of Kazandzhik. It will provide firm protection for the canal and the fields of forty virgin soils in the Davaa district.

The complex will consist of a series of small dams and bridges. It is a 100-ton complex with a 100-hp engine. It is a 100-ton complex with a 100-hp engine. It is a 100-ton complex with a 100-hp engine.

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FLOWERBED AMIDST WOODLAND

The fragrant aroma of honey-bearing herbs mingles with the smell of caranilla and wild-gold in the forest preserve in Moldavia. The former ploughed field is all in bright poppies, petunias, and tulips.

Flowers have appeared there not to adorn the forest but to form a biocomplex serving to check pests. The blossoming road has provided a habitat for many useful insects, especially those killing flycatchers, sparrows and other pests.

Ants moved closer to the road too, while the feathered friends were attracted by numerous feeding insects and dandelion seeds. This summer's high yields of berry shrubs, planted in abundance by forest breeders, will help them live well through the winter.

The biocomplex has proved very efficient against the different pests: the fifty hectares earlier suffering from flycatchers and other pests now flourish with green leaves.

UNDERWATER TV

Scientists aboard a research vessel belonging to the Arctic Institute of Sea Fisheries and Oceanography are responsible for the first voyage of underwater TV station in the Barents Sea.

The experiments conducted have shown that underwater television is a promising means of searching for deep-sea life. It makes possible to swiftly locate deep-sea fish colonies and to study their habits.

Science and technology

RUBBER OUT OF SHALE

Work has started on a new product, a rubber modifier, at the Shale Association in the Krasnodar SSR. The association has begun assembly work on a plant for mass production of the modifier which enables rubber to maintain its qualities even in the severest of frosts. Automobile tyres made from the modifier will last much longer.

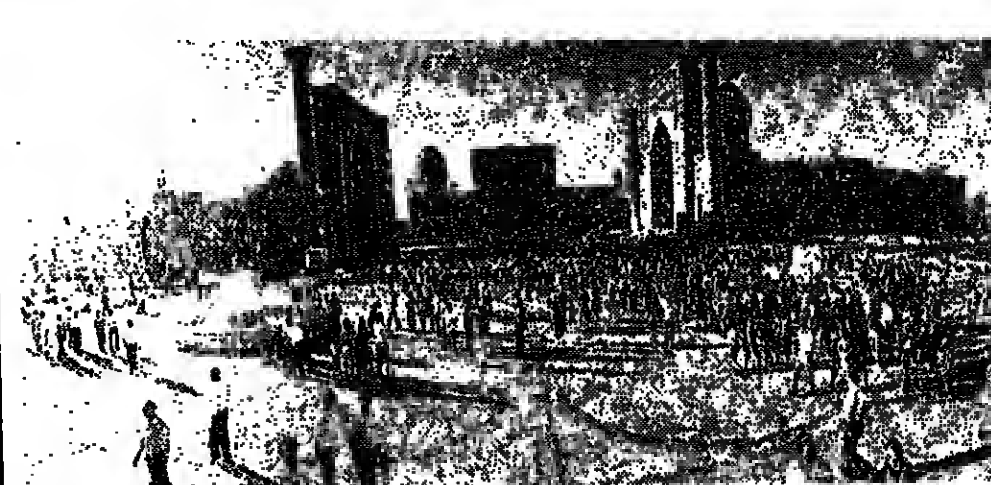
The new rubber modifier is made on the basis of crystalline phenol, a byproduct of shale processing. Over fifty chemical products, used in many industries, can be produced from this cheap raw material. Once the crystallization plant goes into action, the shale-processing complex will be able to manufacture one-third more product than it does now.

BRIGHTER COLOURS

A special cloth for a fundamenteally new cinema screen has been manufactured at the Kirov integrated plant in Kirov (Krasnodar Krai) by order of the USSR State Committee for Cinematography. The country's first screen of this kind, called Pearl, has been installed at the city's Zvezda cinema for tests. It can make the image much brighter and reproduce colours which are closer to natural ones.

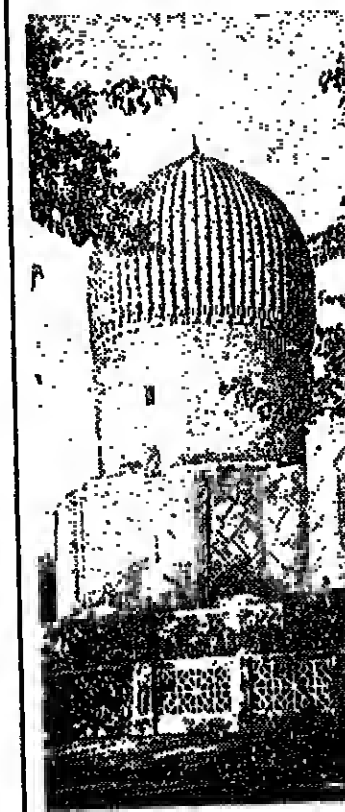
ELECTRONIC 'MIRROR' FOR THE HUMAN EYE

An electronic system has been developed by scientists at Khar'kov (Ukraine). The new system can, easily and accurately, evaluate the light sensitivity of the human eye. A patient takes his or her seat in front of a TV-screen and con-



Registan Square.

SAMARKAND—AN ANCIENT TOWN



Gur-Amir Mausoleum.

Many years ago an Oriental geographer, Makidisi, wrote: "The whole of Samarkand is like a green cloak made of green brocade, with blue embroidered ribbons of flowing water, decorated with white castles and houses. In the middle lies the ancient town Samarkand."

Soviet archaeologists have managed to pinpoint the date. Apparently Samarkand is as old as Rome. If you climb the high citadel at the ancient town you will be able to see, to the south of the old centre, Samarkand of the 14th-15th centuries, capital of the Tamerlane and Ulugh Beg Empire. It is a town of builders, poets and scientists. At the centre is Registan Square, nearby is a cupola of architectural beauty, and the Gur-Amir Mausoleum. Tamerlane and his descendants are buried there. Several kilometres away is the Ulugh Beg Museum and the ruins of an Oriental observatory built by Ulugh Beg in the early 15th century. Long before the invention of the telescope they managed to compile the most accurate astronomical tables.



Even today, Ulugh Beg's huge stone sextant amazes people.

VIEWPOINT

GAS, OIL, COAL—WHICH MORE PROFITABLE?

Leonid KORENEV

In 1950 Soviet gas pipelines pumped only 1,500 million cubic metres of gas, which is almost equivalent to 1,500,000 tonnes of oil. By 1991 the figure had reached 419,000 million cubic metres while the estimate for 1995 exceeds 600,000 million cubic metres.

In the USSR gas helps smelt 13 per cent of the entire national steel output, and produces two-thirds of the cement output and 90 per cent of nitric fertilizer—and over 200 million people use natural gas for domestic purposes.

The country's single gas supply system runs through all the 15 Union republics. Its capacity is unequalled in the world.

During the 80s the gas pipeline network will maintain its tremendous growth, and increase by almost 40,000 kilometres, especially at transcontinental pipelines with a large diameter of 1,420 mm, which are being built by the USSR. Just one of these pipes can pump, under a pressure of 75 atmospheres, more gas than France and West Germany put together produced in 1980.

Strangely, the development of the technology for such uniquely powerful gas pipelines received a "bonus" from certain Western leaders: for instance, in the late 50s Khrushchev, Alexander, vetoed shipments in the USSR of large-diameter pipes. This ban, however, did not prevent the construction of large Soviet pipe rolling mills which soon outstripped the capacity of their Western rivals. More recently Ronald Reagan's embargo on compressor shipments was another such "bonus"—the USSR is now churning out better compressors than the Americans.

But gas has its misuses, too: the high cost of building the pipelines and the tremendous growth to gas production are counterproductive. The background of this opinion, which is shared by many, is that gas reserves are gradually running out. This again brings "king-coal" to the fore, since world stocks of coal are several times larger than those of hydrocarbons.

The Soviet Union has never from its coal production even though oil and gas were cheaper. To produce, like other industrialized countries, it is now concentrating on the long-term use of coal (the USSR has one of the world's largest reserves of coal) and atomic power engineering.

However, power engineering is a remarkably conservative industry which takes decades to construct. Having adopted strict measures in save oil (although it has not reduced production), the USSR is using gas as a substitute fuel for this transitional period.

According to 1981 figures, the confirmed gas resources amount to 34,000 billion cubic metres or more than double the resources of such gas-producing giants as the USA or Iran.

The Soviet Union is self-sufficient in gas and can even export large quantities for decades to come—exports do not exceed 13 to 14 per cent of the total production.

PROTECTING WIRE AGAINST CORROSION

Installation, hookup and power wires have long since been covered with a layer of solder, consisting of tin or tin products. There are two reasons for this — to protect the wires against corrosion and to provide for better soldering of the cable conductors. Tin, one of the most common metals, is used to apply a coat along the entire length of the cable conductor, since it is not known at this stage which part of the wire will be soldered for assembly.

Soviet cable engineers have now suggested that tin be applied only to parts of the cable, while a special colophony-based mixture be put over the rest of the cable. This makes cable joining much easier during assembly and saves a lot of tin.

CIRCUS IN PSKOV

There is nothing out of the ordinary about a house on the banks of the Velikaya River in the north-western Russian city of Pskov, yet local children flock to it in their droves. The lower floor houses an animal-trainer's club which has its own circus. Although the circus doesn't advertise its shows, it enjoys tremendous popularity. Here children and adults can watch animals juggling with balloons, walking blindfolded along a narrow bar, jumping through a burning hoop and solving "mathematical" problems with great ease.

The circus has no exotic animals, the chief performers being dogs and cats while all the props and costumes are made by the young trainers themselves. M. Ivanov, the circus director, is a factory worker and a devoted nature-lover.

RIVER FISH TAKE TO THE SEA

The Kaluga predecessors in this river-lagoon to ocean production were the humpbacked salmon and the summer and autumn cods, which now only return to the Amur basin for spawning. By the autumn and sea trout followed suit. The migratory process continues. But time will show whether or not the Kaluga river giants are able to fully adapt to their new environment.

A few solitary examples of the Kaluga—the biggest fish found in the Amur River, weighing over 1,000 kg and up to 3.5 metres long, have been caught recently off the shores of the Sea of Okhotsk. The Kaluga, which was in existence in the pre-glacial era, is only now being found in the Amur basin where it is spawned. The Kaluga is about 3,000 km long from the mouth of the Amur to the sea.

OF INTEREST

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